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DEVIZES RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer
of Health
FOR 1948

G. H. H. WAYLEN, M.B., D.P.H., Cantab.
Medical Officer of Health for the Devizes Rural District

DEVIZES RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1948

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of your District for the year 1948.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. H. H. WAYLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Browfort, Devizes.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres—63,515.

Population as estimated by the Registrar-General—13,550.

Number of inhabited houses—3,467.

Rateable Value—£64,233.

Product of a penny rate—£282 (estimated).

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births	95	109	204
Legitimate	90	101	191
Illegitimate	5	8	13
Stillbirths	—	—	—
Live Birth Rate			15.0
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales			17.9
Number of Deaths from all causes ...	69	63	132
Crude Death Rate			9.74
Crude Death Rate for England and Wales			10.8
Deaths of Infants under one year ...	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births			29.4
Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales			34.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AS RETURNED BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

			M.	F.	Total.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	—	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	1	—	1
3	Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	2	3	5
7	Tuberculosis—Other Forms ...	...	—	1	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases ...	...	—	—	—
9	Influenza ...	...	1	—	1
10	Measles ...	...	—	—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio Encephalitis ...	...	—	—	—
12	Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	...	—	1	1
13	Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus (M) and Uterus (F) ...	...	—	1	1
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	...	1	—	1
15	Cancer of Breast ...	...	—	1	1
16	Cancer of all other sites ...	...	10	4	14
17	Diabetes ...	...	1	—	1
18	Intracranial Vascular Lesions ...	...	12	16	28
19	Heart Diseases ...	...	15	18	33
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	...	2	4	6
21	Bronchitis ...	...	1	—	1
22	Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	2
23	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	1	—	1
24	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	...	1	—	1
25	Diarrhoea—under two years ...	...	—	—	—
26	Appendicitis ...	...	—	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	—	1	1
28	Nephritis ...	...	2	4	6
29	Puerperal and Post Abortional Sepsis ...	...	—	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes ...	...	—	—	—
31	Premature Birth ...	...	2	—	2
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, and Infantile Diseases ...	...	2	3	5
33	Suicide ...	...	3	—	3
34	Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	2	—	2
35	Other Violent Causes ...	...	1	—	1
36	All Other Causes ...	...	8	5	13
All Causes ...			69	63	132

Satisfactory features are:—

- (i) The low figures for deaths from chief infectious diseases, *i.e.*, one death only from Cerebro Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) respectively.
- (ii) The low figure for Respiratory Diseases (Nos. 4, 9, 21-23) other than Respiratory Tuberculosis, this latter accounting for 5 deaths (3.8%).
- (iii) The absence of any Maternal deaths.
- (iv) The absence of deaths from Infantile Diarrhoea under two years of age.

Over half the deaths (50.8%) recorded are attributed to Cardio Vascular Lesions (Heart and Blood Vessels), and Cancer accounts for 12%. Both the above causes increase in an ageing and long-lived Community.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Medical Officer of Health—G. H. H. Waylen, M.B., D.P.H., Cantab.

Chief Sanitary Inspector (also Surveyor and Water Engineer)—G. E. Williams, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector—G. J. Watts, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Housing Inspector—E. C. Bishop.

HOSPITALS.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, all hospitals serving your District, voluntary or Rate-aided, are absorbed into the South-West Region. Those in Devizes join up with others in Chippenham and Malmesbury to form a Mid-Wilts Hospital Group.

DEVIZES AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

The last Annual Report, 1947, for the Devizes and District Hospital showed nearly 1,000 admissions for the year, over 400 from your District. The work of the X-Ray, Physiotherapy, and Out-Patient Department showed considerable increase. (See below.)

Physiotherapy Dept.

Out-patient attendances	...	...	...	9,890
In-patient attendances	...	...	...	1,755

X-Ray Dept.

Out-patients	...	...	...	2,074
In-patients	...	...	...	417

Out-Patients Dept.

Number of Out-patients	...	...	...	2,134
Number of attendances	...	...	...	18,376
Minor operations	...	...	...	459

Major operations under general anaesthesia totalled 504.

Since the new set-up, expensive equipment for clinical, domestic and office use has been readily forthcoming, but nurses have not. Unless a stream of new recruits of the right type starts to flow into the nursing profession, expenditure on equipment will be largely wasted. Whilst an insufficient number of trained nurses continues to be over-driven, and only inadequate numbers of *very* varying capabilities apply for training as Student Nurses, Hospital patients cannot get that standard of skill and care they may so hopefully expect.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, there have been, or are now held in Devizes:—

1. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal—Scout Hall, bi-weekly.
2. Infant Welfare Clinic—Wesleyan Schoolroom, bi-weekly.
3. Immunisation against Diphtheria—Wesleyan Schoolroom, monthly.
4. Orthopaedic—Scout Hall, weekly.
5. Tuberculosis—Devizes Hospital, weekly.

Ambulance Services.

All existing vehicles and staffs have been taken over by the Wilts County Council, under the Health Service Act, 1946. Devizes has a subsidiary Station in Bridewell Street.

Laboratory Services.

The Greville Laboratory at Salisbury continues under the National Health Service Act to supply these.

DEVIZES AND PEWSEY JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Diseases	Borough	Devizes R.D.	Pewsey R.D.	Other Districts	Military	Total
Scarlet Fever	6	8	1	6	1	22
Measles	9	—	—	—	1	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	1	—	2
Observation	2	5	1	1	—	9
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	2	1	—	1	—	4
Totals	23	15	2	9	2	51

The Hospital was re-opened at the end of April, 1948. Since July 5th, 1948, this hospital ceased to be a rate-aided Institution, and became a unit in the Mid-Wilts Group of Hospitals in the Western Region.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	18
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	9
Measles	...	...	...	...	149
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4

Satisfactory features are the absence of any notifications of the more serious infections, *i.e.*, cerebro spinal fever, poliomyelitis and diphtheria. The only epidemic occurring was one of measles of moderate severity.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1948.

		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Notifications	...	4	4	8	2	—	2
Deaths	...	2	3	5	1	—	1

MATERNITY SERVICES, 1948.

After July 5th, 1948, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the sole responsibility for these was assumed by the Wilts County Council, the local District Nursing Association being wound up.

Ivy House (in Devizes) is still the only Maternity Home in your area, and inadequate to meet the demands made on it. I can only stress again the urgent need for further maternity beds in Devizes or the near neighbourhood.

Present housing conditions are such that many mothers have to go outside the area for their lying-in. For example, the Borough and Cannings area, old Third District, are served by the same midwives. In these two areas during 1948, 80 mothers were delivered at home and 43 sent away because of bad housing conditions. At the time of writing a decision has been reached to utilise the Devizes Isolation Hospital for Maternity work—an excellent move.

HOUSING.

Number of houses completed during year, 12, 6 by private enterprise and 6 rate-aided.

Number of houses under construction at end of year :

1. Rate-aided, 44 out of 48, all non-traditional.
2. By private enterprise, 5.

Sites Purchased During the Year.

1. At Great Cheverell (complete site).
2. At Market Lavington (portion of site).
3. At Potterne (complete site).
4. At West Lavington (complete site).
5. At Erlestoke (complete site).

Approval of the Ministry of Health was obtained to acquire sites at Bromham, Chirton, Easterton (by compulsory purchase), Marden, Market Lavington (remainder of site), Urchfont, Poulshot and Worton.

The year thus shows definite progress, though only a dozen houses were finished.

The acquisition of sites is a very slow procedure, when so many authorities and individuals have a say in the matter. I feel your authority would be wise, therefore, to set about getting all the remaining sites you will need for some years ahead as soon as you can. Also, to get lay-out plans for new works off the drawing board and passed on to the Ministry of Health for approval well ahead of need. You will then be ready to start building immediately, whenever your yearly ration of new houses permits, and so have a better chance of getting supplementary allocations.

WATER.

Your own works at Cheverell fail to give an adequate yield. Fortunately you are able to get an increased supply from the Devizes Borough. No practical progress has yet been made towards augmenting your supplies from other sources. (For detail, see Water Engineer's Report.)

SEWERAGE.

The small sewage plants serving recently built house groupings are satisfactory over most of the year, but as they are sited close to the dwellings are bound to give rise to some offence during summer months; this is unavoidable. Numerous ditches scattered over your District need periodical cleaning out.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Devizes Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report in conjunction with your Medical Officer of Health. The Report includes particulars which relate to my duties as Waterworks Engineer, Building Surveyor and the officer responsible for the maintenance of Council Properties, which I have included, as the work has a direct, or indirect, bearing on Public Health matters.

HOUSING.

The Repair Problem.

It was not found possible to make any substantial progress with the very difficult problem of requiring property owners to repair defective and insanitary houses and make them in all respects fit for habitation. The problem is a perplexing one, and an increasing one with each year that effective action is postponed.

Prior to the completion of the Rural Housing Survey, it was possible for the indifferent, the timorous or the indolent to take refuge behind the assumption that houses were, generally speaking, "not in too bad a state of repair."

Indeed, a Local Authority that shunned the unpleasant task of serving large numbers of repair notices compelling owners (often at considerable hardship) to keep their houses in a fit and proper state of repair might well eschew this clear statutory duty by professing ignorance, if not of the existence, certainly of the extent of the problem.

The Rural Housing Survey, completed in January, 1948, based as it was on an unassailable fact finding survey, proved beyond doubt that the position was bad, and the problem a very real and pressing one. It will be recalled that every working-class house in the district was thoroughly inspected, and its condition measured against a pre-determined standard for a fit house. It is worth while recapitulating the main conclusions of the Rural Housing Survey Report.

Two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight houses were inspected, and classified into five categories with the following results:—Only fifty-five houses fell into Category one, that is, satisfactory in all respects. Five hundred and eighteen needed minor repairs. Houses requiring structural repairs, alterations or improvements (i.e. Category three) numbered eight hundred and forty-two. The number of houses which needed re-conditioning, by which is meant that in addition to needing extensive repairs, it would be necessary to rearrange the

internal planning or provide additional accommodation, or otherwise overcome some inherent structural defect, was eight hundred and sixty. Two hundred and sixty-three houses fell into Category five, which means they are totally unfit for habitation, and should be demolished. It was further estimated that another one hundred and twenty-nine houses would fall into Category five by 1958. Only one hundred and ninety-one houses out of the two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight enjoy the elementary convenience of a water closet. Thirty-six per cent. of the total houses have no food store.

This is a disturbing picture. Apart from building as quickly as possible the maximum number of new houses, what can be done about the repair or reconditioning of houses?

Under existing law, if the cost of repairing a house to make it fit in all respects for habitation is not reasonable, or if the owner is unwilling to make it fit in all respects, irrespective of cost, then the Local Authority must take steps to demolish the house.

The rub here is the equivocal expression "reasonable cost." What is reasonable cost? It is basically a matter of the relativity of income and expenditure. The income is the rent. Now the rent of a house has three main elements:—

1. The redemption (over a long period) of the capital cost.
2. The interest charged on the capital cost.
3. The cost of keeping the building in a sound state of repair.

This is usually fixed at about 25% of the nett rent, and is therefore not an unimportant element in the rent charge.

Numbers 1 and 2 are static because most houses were purchased at pre-war prices, but No. 3 has increased enormously as a result of the war. Once fixed the first two elements are constant, but the third is subject to wide fluctuation.

The Rural Housing Survey showed that 39.8% of the houses surveyed are rented at up to 3/- per week, and 20% between 3/1 and 5/- per week. These are very low rentals. It is true that the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts, 1924-47, permit an increase in the rent of tied farm cottages having good accommodation and in good repair from 3/- to 6/- per week. But in the main, the rent of most houses is pegged to pre-war level.

The Girdwood Committee on "The Cost of Housebuilding" conducted a searching enquiry into present day costs and came to the conclusion that they were over 200% above pre-war costs. This is a fact of the greatest significance and it means that No. 3 element in the rent charge has increased 200%. Assuming that the same standard of fitness is applied as in pre-war days the chances of a house being repairable at "reasonable cost" is roughly twice less than in pre-war days. Expressed in another way, the number of houses that might have been dealt with under Section 9 of the Housing Act, and must now be dealt with under Section 11, is about twice more. It is quite obvious that the legislation relating to the repair of working class

houses conceived as it was in pre-war days is totally out of keeping with the present day realities. The just and logical thing would appear to be an amendment of the law which would permit an increase or decrease in rent, proportionate to the rise or fall of building costs above or below a datum line, and to the extent which building repair costs form an ingredient of rent.

Such a principle is easy to enunciate but difficult to apply. It would be necessary to ensure that the increase in rent was used for the purpose for which it was intended, and not as additional profit to the owner. It is not, however, beyond the wit of man to devise a workable formula. Until some such amendment of the law is made, it would not be possible to contemplate any comprehensive systematic and effective programme for the repair of houses.

The Building Licensing Regulations also kerk action on a large scale, despite the partial relaxation of this irksome and difficult control.

WATER SUPPLY.

1. (a) Area.

Of the 24 Parishes in the District, eight only are totally served by the Council's Mains, and four partially served.

Parts of two other Parishes are served from the Devizes Borough supply, and parts of three others by private mains only. The following table shows the position in regard to availability of piped water supplies:—

Parish	No. of Houses Supplied		Population Supplied	
	Direct	Standpipe	Direct	Standpipe
From R.D. Supply				
Bromham	71	—	252	—
Easterton	10	—	35	—
Great Cheverell ...	79	—	276	—
Little Cheverell ...	17	—	60	—
Market Lavington ...	247	—	865	—
Marston	38	—	135	—
Potterne	194	11	679	40
Poulshot	47	—	170	—
Rowde	129	5	425	20
Seend	190	22	665	78
West Lavington ...	16	—	56	—
Worton	77	—	269	—
	1,115	38	3,887	138
From other Sources				
Roundway*	40	—	1,600	—
West Lavington ...	80	—	280	—
Bishop's Cannings ...	71	8	228	30
Erlestoke	35	—	123	—
Easterton	6	—	25	—
Grand Total ...	1,347	46	6,143	168

* This includes the W.C.C. Mental Hospital.

The rest of the District depends on wells, many of which are shallow and the water is of doubtful quality and quantity.

(b) Quality.

The quality of the water supplied by the Council continues to be satisfactory. It is chlorinated. The results of samples taken are as follows:—

Raw Water.		Treated Water.	
Date Taken.	Result.	Date Taken.	Result.
5. 1.48	Satisfactory	5. 1.48	Satisfactory
12. 3.48	"	12. 3.48	"
21. 4.48	"	21. 4.48	"
10. 6.48	"	10. 6.48	"
7. 9.48	"	7. 9.48	"
19.10.48	"	19.10.48	"
25.10.48	"		

On 25.10.48 the necessary sample was taken as required under the Water Abstraction Regulations and submitted for analysis. The report of the analyst is as follows:—

" This sample shows faint alkalescence due to the presence of iron. The water is free from other metals and is neutral in reaction. It is hard in character and its hardness, which is not excessive, is due mainly to calcium bicarbonate, so that it is ' temporary ' in character and capable of being precipitated on boiling.

" The water is free from any excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution, and it is of satisfactory organic quality.

" Apart from the slight objection that it is not quite clear and bright in appearance, these results indicate that the water is, from the aspect of chemical analysis, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes."

(Signed) Roy C. Hoather,

The Counties Public Health Laboratories."

(c) Quantity.

Supplied from Great Cheverell Borehole ...	18,041,200 galls.
Supplied from Devizes Borough ...	14,202,000 galls.

Total supplied during 1948 ... 32,243,200 galls.

The quantity of water available from the Boreholes continues to be insufficient. Work has commenced on an augmentation link with the Devizes Borough supply, and this will be completed early in 1949.

2. Purity of Other Water Supplies or Projected Supplies.

(a) Post War Scheme No. 4. The Warren.

Samples were taken and submitted for Bacteriological examination as follows:—

Date.	Result.
5.1.48	Polluted
10.6.48	"
9.9.48	"

(b) Erlestone Proposed Village Scheme and Council Houses Scheme.
Bacteriological examination.

Date.	Result.
5.1.48	Satisfactory
10.6.48	"
7.9.48	"

(c) All Cannings. Borehole for Council Houses.

Samples taken 9th and 16th June, 1948:—

Chemical analysis	Satisfactory
Bacteriological examination	"

(d) Private Wells.

Bacteriological samples were taken from the following places:—

Date.	Site.	Result.
8. 1.48	West Lavington	Fair
5. 2.48	Bromham	Unsatisfactory
12. 3.48	Market Lavington	Satisfactory
5. 5.48	All Cannings	Unsatisfactory
5. 5.48	All Cannings	Satisfactory
11. 5.48	Market Lavington (Broadwell)	Satisfactory..
10. 5.48	Bromham	Unsatisfactory
27. 5.48	Bromham	Unsatisfactory
10. 6.48	Market Lavington (Broadwell)	Satisfactory
10. 6.48	Etchilhampton	Fair
1. 6.48	Bromham	Unsatisfactory.
17. 6.48	Bromham	Unsatisfactory
6. 8.48	Urchfont	Unsatisfactory.
6. 8.48	Urchfont	Unsatisfactory
6. 8.48	Market Lavington (Broadwell)	Fair
23. 8.48	Roundway	Unsatisfactory
7. 9.48	Market Lavington	Fair
5.10.48	Urchfont	Satisfactory

3. Post War Water Schemes—Generally.

Some progress was made towards bringing post war schemes Nos. 2 (Bishop's Cannings) and 3 (Chirton) towards fulfilment. The most formidable obstacle is undoubtedly the acquisition of land.

The building up of reliable data of yields is also a slow business and a Local Authority that decided to proceed with a scheme based on measurements of yield for one year might be very rash and have to pay dearly for jumping to hasty conclusions.

4. Corrosive Soil—Service Pipes.

The problem caused by the corrosive action of sulphates and sulphate reducing bacteria in the Kimmeridge clay area acting on water service pipes was tackled during the year. Galvanised steel pipes are corroded through in 3-4 years in the worst places. This is proving to be a very costly matter to the Council and consumers.

After thorough investigation of the causes, the aid of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the largest pipe manufacturers in the country was sought. It was decided to bury experimental lengths of copper, lead and steel pipes, the latter having various protective coverings. These will be examined and photographed over a period of years, and it is hoped in this way to arrive at a partial, if not complete, solution to this problem.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year a complete record in the form of maps and sections was prepared of all the waste water sewers and sewer ditches for which the Council have assumed responsibility.

These sewers were cleaned so far as the limited labour resources permitted; this was improved later in the year by the appointment of extra labour for the maintenance of these, together with the Council's Roads and Sewage works on their housing estates, but even with unlimited cleansing the majority of the sewers will remain unsatisfactory until modern sewerage and sewage disposal works are constructed.

Despite labour and material difficulties many people still are installing their own private disposal works in the form of septic tanks. Plans for 33 of these (including new houses) were submitted during the year, and 29 actually installed.

Due to the defective state of the sewer in Easterton and the consequent pollution of the village stream the Council decided to re-lay the sewer as part of the future village scheme. This scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Particulars of the food condemned as unfit for human consumption are as follows:—

Food.	Cause.
12½ lbs. Tea	Contaminated in transit.
7 lbs. Shredded Wheat	Rancid and mouldy.
7 tins Condensed Milk	Decomposed.

Milk and Dairies.

The number of registered milk producers in the District is 331. The number of designation licences is still small, but slowly increasing. At the end of the year there were 45 T.T. licence holders and 35 Accredited.

Five new sheds were erected during the year and improvements made to others.

RODENT CONTROL.

The agreement with the Devizes Borough Council, whereby the Council shares the services of their full-time Rodent Operator, continues to work satisfactorily.

During the year the Survey of the District was continued, embodying all private properties, sewers and sewer ditches. Agricul-

tural land and properties are dealt with by the County Agricultural Committee. Where infestations were found and on receipt of complaints from occupiers and owners the necessary treatment was carried out with the following results:—

Location.	Est. kill.		No. of bodies found.	
	Rats.	Mice.	Rats.	Mice.
Private properties and land	485	30	91	30
Public sewers and ditches	870		152	
Refuse Tip (Seend)	310		47	
Refuse Tip (Heron Bridge)	25		5	
Total	1,663	30	295	30

The cost of this service is borne, partly by the Ministry of Food and partly by the Council. All private premises are treated free, but a charge based on the extent of the infestation is made on business premises.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The system of collecting refuse by direct labour continues to work satisfactorily, and fortnightly collections are made of all Parishes.

The new tip at Freith Farm was put into operation early in the year, and the acquisition of the surplus soil due to road excavations on the West Lavington Housing Site has considerably helped in the control of the tipping.

Although the Council has but one vehicle and two men for this service, no single collection was missed despite sickness and mechanical troubles. It is not easy to ensure unbroken service with such meagre resources.

BUILDING LICENSING REGULATIONS.

During the year 146 licenses were issued for housing work, making a total of £11,678, and 66 for non-housing work, making £3,054. The partial relaxation of the regulations by raising the "free limit" on housing to £100 and on non-housing to £1,000 in July has lessened the work under these regulations.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND BUILDING BYELAWS.

The introduction of the Town and Country Planning Act on July 1st brought with it new and more elaborate procedure, and the work in this branch has increased considerably. The number of official applications made under the above Act was 155, and numerous tentative enquiries re the operation of the new Act and procedure thereunder were made by the puzzled public.

FACTORIES.

There are 56 Factories in the District. A total of 17 visits were made during the year, and action was required in five cases, as follows:

Unclean sanitary accommodation	1	remedied	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3	„	2
Dangerous structures	...	„	1

One outstanding defect from 1947 in respect of insufficient sanitary

accommodation was remedied during this year. Generally speaking, the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES.

One hundred and sixty-seven visits were made investigating complaints and nuisances, and statutory action was required in one case.

Details of the main nuisances and complaints are as follows:—

Drains and sewers	...	37	remedied	21	No action taken	3
Housing	...	11	„	4		
Refuse and accumulations	8	„	4	„		1
Water supplies	...	6	„	4		

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year five licences were issued in respect of individual moveable dwellings, and in all cases the sites were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

ICE-CREAM.

There are no large producers of ice-cream in the district, and during the year one licence was granted for the production of ice-cream, one refused—due to total absence of a satisfactory water supply—and five licences granted for the sale of ice-cream.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	106
Public Health Act (Nuisances)	...	...	...	...	167
Building Inspections	...	...	...	...	175
Drainage (Tests)	...	...	...	...	62
Sewerage (General)	...	...	...	...	189
Water Supplies (General)	...	...	...	...	289
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	57
Milk and Dairies Order	...	...	...	...	39
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	5
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	65
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	6
Council House Sites	...	...	...	...	64
Control Civil Building	...	...	...	...	171
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	5
Factories	...	...	...	...	12
Petroleum Regulations	...	...	...	...	10
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	3
Food and Drugs (Ice-cream)	...	...	...	...	11
Slaughter and Knackeryards	...	...	...	...	6
Town and Country Planning	...	...	...	...	106
Council House Inspections	...	...	...	...	339
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	33

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. E. WILLIAMS,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

DEVIZES
Wiltshire Gazette Printing Works
1949

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